

**STEVENS POINT
HIDE & FUR CO.**

(Successors to J. C. Campbell)

**Pay the Highest Cash Prices for
Hides, Pelts, Tallow and Furs.**

*Don't pass us by, but bring or ship your
hides, etc., to us. Always in the market.*

108 PUB. SQUARE, STEVENS POINT, WIS.

A tickling cough, from any cause, is quickly stopped by Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. And it is so thoroughly harmless and safe, that Dr. Shoop tells mothers everywhere to give it without hesitation even to very young babies. The wholesome green leaves and tender stems of a long healing mountainous shrub, furnish the curative properties to Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. It calms the cough, and heals the sore and sensitive bronchial membranes. No opium, no chloroform, nothing harsh used to injure or suppress. Simply a resinous plant extract, that helps to heal aching lungs. The Spaniards call this shrub which the Doctor uses, "The Sacred Herb." Demand Dr. Shoop's. Take no other. All dealers.

LENGTH OF THE DAYS

Difference Between the Star Day
and the Sun Day.

IT IS GREATEST IN WINTER.

Why the Difference Occurs and How
It May Be Observed—Oddly Enough
the Shortest Day in the Year Is
Really the Longest Day in Time.

How long, after all, is a day? The geographies say that it is the time required for the earth to turn once on its axis, that it measures twenty-four hours by the clock and that a fraction more than 365 of them are to be found in a year.

It is a good plan when one reads anything in a book to test it when he can for himself. We want to see just how long it takes the earth to turn over once. Let us take any one of the fixed stars that chances to be in line with some convenient point and, watch in hand, notice the precise moment at which the star touches, let us say, a particular tree, branch or steeple on the horizon line. If on the next evening we stand at precisely the same spot and sight the same star again in line with the same point as before, then we shall know that the earth has turned on its axis just once.

Curiously enough, however, we shall discover, if this is done carefully, that, in spite of what the books say, it does not require twenty-four hours for the earth to turn over once. About four minutes before the day is up, by the clock, the earth has revolved once and brought the star back to its old position in the sky. Really, then, the earth turns on its axis once in twenty-three hours, fifty-six minutes and four seconds and, as one can easily reckon, makes something more than 366 revolutions in a year.

But human beings are not so much interested in the stars as in the sun. We really don't care much how long it takes the earth to turn over and bring a star back again to the same point in the sky or how many times in a year a star seems to go by. We set our clocks and reckon our year by the turning of the earth under the sun, and because the earth not only turns under the sun, but also goes round it, it takes about four minutes longer to bring the sun up to its old place in the sky than to bring back a star. This comes about simply enough. Suppose one is in a room looking out the window at a tree. If he turns round once exactly he will find himself looking straight at the tree again, but if he tries the same thing when he is on a moving train he would find that while he was making the turn the tree had fallen behind. He would then according to the way he twirled, have to turn a little more or a little less to bring the tree straight before his nose.

Therefore it is not quite true that a day is the time required for the earth to turn once on its axis. It really is this time plus the four minutes or so required for it to turn and look back at the sun. The time required for this extra turn is not the same at all times in the year. One can easily see in the case of the moving train that the faster the cars were moving or the nearer the track the tree stood the more the latter would seem to shift its position.

Since the earth is some 3,000,000 miles nearer the sun in winter than in summer, and since also the nearer the sun it is the faster it travels, the difference between star day and sun day is greatest in winter.

Oddly enough, it happens that Dec. 22, which has the least daylight of any day in the year and is therefore commonly said to be the shortest of all days, is really the longest. It does, as a matter of fact, run almost half a minute over twenty-four hours, while the true shortest day, which comes on Sept. 17, falls short by about the same time.

So we really have three different "days." There is the star day, which is the time during which the earth turns over once. This, because the earth spins steadily, is always the same length, twenty-three hours, fifty-six minutes, four and nine-hundredths seconds, and there are 366 of them in a year. Then there is the ordinary legal day, which is the time required for a proper clock to get round twice. This is just twenty-four hours. Besides these, there is the sun day, its time told by the sundial, which, taking short with long, averages twenty-four hours, but is never found to be exactly the same length for two days in succession.

There is a string of long days in the winter, followed by a series of short ones in the spring. In the summer the sun days get long again, though not quite so long as in the winter. In the autumn come the shortest days of all. Only occasionally are clock day and sun day of the same length. Only four times a year do clock noon by the clock hands and sun noon by the sundial occur at the same moment, while, because the long and short sun days are found in sets they oftentimes may be more than fifteen minutes apart.

The vast majority of the people reckon their time by the sun. But time for civilized men is time by the clock. The days are all twenty-four hours long, and no matter where the sun is it is noon for us when the clock strikes 12. Nevertheless, astronomers often go by star time, get in an extra day in each year and have their noon fall at all times of the day or night.—E. T. Brewster in Chicago Record-Herald.

Her Years Had Increased.
Hewitt—Do you believe that the length of human life is increasing?

Jewett—It must be. My wife, who was twenty-five when I married her ten years ago, is now twenty-seven.—New York Press.

It is a kingly act to help the fallen—Ovid.

IMPROVEMENTS ON HIS DAD.

Some Signs of Advancement Discov-

ered Down In Georgia.

I was in a Georgia plantation when a young colored man who was hanging about the corridor approached and asked for 10 cents to buy himself something to eat. This gave me an opportunity to ask him if he thought his race was improving any, and he promptly replied:

"Yes, suh, de cul'd man am im provin' right along."

"You notice that, do you?"

"I does, sah."

"Take your own ease. Do you be-

lieve that you are better posted than your father was?"

"Humph! De ole man couldn't hold a candle to me. I was arrested a month ago for stealin' chickens from Kurnel Johnson, and I's jest got outta jail. Dey proved dat I stole five chickens, sah."

"Well, if you were convicted of it I don't see where your sharpness comes in."

"Right yere, sah. I stole a pig at de same time, and de kurnel laid it off on to another man and had him sent to jail for three months. If my fadder had been alive, de kurnel would have proved dat he stole his hull drove and had him sent up fur life!"—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

There Had Been Trouble at Home.

"As odd a client as you can imagine," said Jerome K. Jerome at a lawyers' dinner, "waited on a legal friend of mine in Rye one morning.

"She was an extremely pretty chent, but her clear, soft eyes were red with weeping. Indeed, she was in tears when she entered my friend's office. Her little form shook with sobs."

"Well, my dear," said he, "what I should explain is that this chent was hardly more than seven or eight years old—well, my dear, what can I do for you?"

"Please, sir," said the child, weeping piteously, "I want to get a divorce from my papa and mamma!"—Woman's Home Companion.

Better Than He Knows.

The hour had come for the language lesson in a government Indian school. Among the words on the board to be put into sentences was the word "singular."

The teacher explained that it meant queer, peculiar, odd, uncommon.

Tommie Stewart, a half breed Crow Indian, twelve years old, produced a result of diligent labor, showing a bit of humor in his makeup and keen observation as far as the Indians were concerned, at least. He wrote the following sentence:

"If a man have no wife he is singular."—Harper's Weekly.

The Old Troubles.



"How's your wife?"

"Well, her head's troubling her a great deal just at present."

"I'm sorry. Is it neuralgia?"

"No; a new hat!"—Once a Week.

Perfectly Safe.

"Say, yer a disgrace ter de perfesh," sneered Weary Walker. "I heard yer tellin' dat woman yer'd saw some wood fur her if she'd give yer a meal."

"Gou!" interrupted Hungry Higgins. "Don't yer spose I made sure foist dat she didn't have no wood ter saw?"—Philadelphia Press.

Responsibility.

"Has he a proper sense of responsibility?" asked the earnest patriot.

"I don't know," answered Senator Sorghum. "I sometimes fear he is one of those people who are so anxious to be financially responsible that they forget to be morally responsible."—Washington Star.

For Old Bones.

"Did you say the Rogerses are a very thrifty family?"

"Indeed I did. You know the skeleton in their closet?"

"Yes."

"Well, they have sold it to a medical school."—Harper's Weekly.

Next Trial.

"The new Thaw trial will be along different lines."

"So?"

"Yes; there will be a consistent plot, an intelligible libretto and no interpolated specialties."—Louisville Courier Journal.

Another Name For It.

"Was Mr. Gilmore in the witness box this afternoon?" asked the judge's wife.

"Yes," answered the judge, "but it was more like a chattering box during the time she occupied it."—Chicago News.

Her Years Had Increased.

Hewitt—Do you believe that the length of human life is increasing?

Jewett—It must be. My wife, who was twenty-five when I married her ten years ago, is now twenty-seven.—New York Press.

Pains of the Aged

ARE OVERCOME.

Almost daily we hear of people of advanced years whose pains and aches have been overcome, and whose life has been made more comfortable by the use of Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills.

Because the liver, kidneys and bowels become sluggish in action, poisonous waste matter is left in the blood, and this brings the pains and aches, the stiff joints, lame back and rheumatism.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills

Help most promptly and cure most thoroughly on account of their direct and combined action on liver, kidneys and bowels. They are the most popular medicine the famous Receipt Book author ever introduced, and are guaranteed by his portrait and signature on the box. One full dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. Sylvester Pappert, 117 South Main St., Shenandoah, Pa., states:

"For twenty years I was troubled with constipation and kidney troubles, and could get no relief; since using Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills the pains and aches have gone, the action of the kidneys is normal and the bowels regular."

Taylor Bros., Druggists.

LINGERING COLD

Withstood Other Treatment but Quickly
Cured by Chamberlain's Cough
Remedy.

"Last winter I caught a very severe cold which lingered for weeks," says J. Urquhart, of Zephyr, Ontario. "My cough was very dry and harsh. The local dealer recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and guaranteed it, so I gave it a trial. I believe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to be the best I have ever used." This remedy is for sale by H. D. McCulloch Co.

Secretary Taft cables that he is hurrying home and cannot stop to see the Kaiser. Perhaps he does not want to have to explain the significance of that Ohio election.

Chapped hands are quickly cured by applying Chamberlain's Salve. Price 25 cents. For sale by H. D. McCulloch Co.

There is one advantage about this long distance weather prediction Prof. Moore is proposing. People will have a chance to forget what the prediction was before the time comes around for it to square with the weather.

He Fought at Gettysburg.

David Parker, of Fayette, N. Y., who lost a foot at Gettysburg, writes: "Electric Bitters have done me more good than any medicine I ever took. For several years I had stomach trouble, and paid out much money for medicine to little purpose, until I began taking Electric Bitters. I would not take \$500 for what they have done for me." Grand tonic for the aged and for female weaknesses. Great alterative and body builder; sure cure for lame back and weak kidneys. Guaranteed by H. D. McCulloch Co. 50 cents.

It seems that the bond issues are drawing the money largely out of the stockings that have burglar proof locks.

A Reliable Remedy for Croup.

Mrs. S. Rosenthal, of Turner, Mich., says: "We have used Chamberlain's Cough Medicine for ourselves and children for several years and like it very much. I think it is the only remedy for croup and can highly recommend it." For sale by H. D. McCulloch Co.

Indigestion

Stomach trouble is but a symptom of, and not in itself a true disease. We think of Dyspepsia, Heartburn, and Indigestion as real diseases, yet they are symptoms only of a certain specific disease.

In this fact that first correctly led Dr. Shoop in the creation of that now very popular Stomach Remedy—Dr. Shoop's Restorative. Going direct to the stomach nerves alone brought that success and favor to Dr. Shoop and his Restorative. Without that original and highly vital principle, no such lasting accomplishment could ever be attained.

For strong nerves, bloated, biliousness, bad blood and yellow complexion, try Dr. Shoop's Restorative—Tablets or Liquid—and see for yourself what it can and will do. We sell and fully recommend.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

"ALL DEALERS"

PORTAGE COUNTY LOAN & ABSTRACT CO.

Successors to R. H. BUTTERFIELD & CO.

We furnish you an ABSTRACT OF TITLE to any real estate in Portage County. Will buy or sell your farm, town or money on real estate in Portage County. Houses to rent in city. Improved and wild lands for sale. Mortgages and Deeds carefully drawn. Notary Public. Office in Atwell Block, corner Main Street and Strong's Avenue.

Telephone in Connection.

STEVENS POINT, WIS.

16,500 PEOPLE 16,500 DR. BREWER

Will show you the names, the record of medicines used and the result obtained of over 15,500 people treated by him.

THIS EXPERIENCE SHOULD BE WORTH SOMETHING TO THE SICK.

If you have met DR. BREWER, you know him to be candid and honest in all he tells you. He never sacrifices manhood for the doctor, nor does he profess to perform wonders, but to cure all curable diseases. He has had the largest experience of any doctor in the United States in the treatment of chronic diseases. Do not give up if other doctors have failed.

We are prepared to show successful results in treating diseases of the Liver, Heart, Lungs, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, Nerves, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Debility, Youthful Impetuosity, Cancer, Old Sores, Tumors, Etc. Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Pneumonia, Catarrh, Consumption, Inflammation, Scrofula, Pimples, Eruptions, Humors, Blotches, and all diseases of long standing.

Address DR. BREWER & SON, 1234 Chicago Ave., Evanston, Ill.

For information in regard to the treatment of the drug and liquor habit, address in care of R. E. Eckford, Ill.

Will be at the Jacobs House, this city, on Tuesday, JAN. 7, 1908.

Waupaca Monday, Jan. 6; Hancock, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

RETON BROS. & CO.

Headquarters for

TALKING MACHINES

and RECORDS.

Victor and Columbia Disc Machines,
Edison and Columbia Cylinder Ma-

chines and Records.</p

[First pub. Nov. 8—Ins. 4]
ORDER FOR ADJUSTMENT OF CLAIMS
and Notice to Creditors.—In Probate
Portage County Court. In the matter of the
estate of Ellsworth C. Ellis, deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of
Ellsworth C. Ellis, deceased, having been
issued to Emma Ellis.
It is Ordered that the time until and includ-
ing the first day of May, A. D. 1908, at
least one hour in the forenoon, be and is hereby
allowed and the time for the creditors of said
Ellsworth C. Ellis, deceased, to present their
claims for examination and allowance.

It is Further Ordered, that all claims and
demands against the said Ellsworth C. Ellis,
deceased, be received, examined and adjusted
by this court, at the county court room,
court house, in the town of Stevens Point, in
the county of Stevens Point, in said county,
at the regular term thereof
to be held on the first Tuesday of May, 1908.

It is Further Ordered, that notice of the
time and place at which said claims and de-
mands will be received, examined and adjusted
be given by publication of this order and notice for
four consecutive weeks, once in each week,
in The Gazette, a weekly newspaper published
at Stevens Point, in said county,
the first publication to be within fifteen
days from the date hereof.

Dated this 5th day of November, A. D. 1907.

By Order of the Court,

JOHN A. MURAT, County Judge.

HUMPHREY & CORNELIUS,
Atty's for the Petitioner.

[First pub. Nov. 13—Ins. 4]

COUNTY COURT NOTICE—State of Wisconsin,
Portage County—in County Court.
In the matter of the will of William Timm, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that at a special meeting of the county court, to be held and to be held on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1907, at 10 o'clock a. m., or as soon thereafter as such matter can be reached, the following matter will be heard and considered:

The application of Frederick Fimm to ad-
mit to probate the last will and testament of
William Timm, late of the town of Grant, in
said county, deceased, and for letters testa-
mentary thereon to be issued to said Frederick

Fimm.

Dated the 7th day of November, A. D. 1907.

By Order of the Court,

JOHN A. MURAT, County Judge.

FUR COATS GLOVES & MITTENS

For Sale or Made to Order by

M. NIGBOR
Neuwald Bldg., 119 S. 3d Street.

**Ladies' Jackets
and Neckwear**
Also Trimmings for Ladies' Furs

Goods at Lowest Prices

Remember Location and Give Me a Call.

M. NIGBOR, Furrier.

We promptly obtain U. S. and Foreign

PATENTS
Send model, sketch or photo of invention for
free report on patentability. For free book
How to Secure a Patent, write
Patents and TRADE-MARKS to

GASNOW
OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair.
Promotes Hair Growth.
Fair Black Gray
Hair to its Youthful Color.
Cures scalp disease & hair falling.
5c. and \$1.00 at Druggists

**HEALTH INSURANCE ACCIDENT
Continental Casualty
Company,
H. G. B. ALEXANDER, PRES.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.**

**CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY
Chicago, Illinois**

CAPITAL \$300,000. FOUNDED 1888
Prompt and liberal claim payments
have made Continental Policies popular.
Policies of positive protection for
all risks at lowest prices.

C. W. SIMONSON, DISTRICT AGENT,
STEVENS POINT, WIS.

ESTABLISHED AUG. 1, 1863.

**First National Bank
OF STEVENS POINT, WIS.
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.**

Capital, \$50,000 - Surplus, \$30,000

A. R. WEEK, Pres. R. L. KRAUT, V. P.
J. W. DUNEGAN, Cashier.

Directors: A. R. Week, C. D. McFarland,
W. D. Connor, P. J. Jacobs, J. W. Dunegan,
R. L. Kraut.

Accounts of manufacturing and mercantile
firms and individuals solicited, which we will ex-
tend every facility to assist with safe banking.
Promote credit and extend it to all the in-
terests of our customers. Seal drafts and letters
of credit on every important city in the world.

Interest paid on time deposits.

Collections made on all accounts.

Safe deposit boxes to rent at reasonable rates.

We invite correspondence or personal interview

with our agents.

COLLECTOR'S BANK

OF STEVENS POINT, WISCONSIN.

Capital, \$100,000

Surplus and undivided Profits, \$25,000.

State County City
Depository Depository Depository

R. E. JOHNSON, Cashier. E. J. PEPPER, Pres.

E. A. KREMER, Asst. Louis Brill, V. P.

Accounts of firms and individuals re-
ceived on the most favorable terms consist-
ent with sound and conservative banking.

Interest paid on time deposits.

Drafts, money orders and letters of credit
sold on all countries in the world.

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

Almost everybody who reads the news-
papers is sure to know of the wonderful
cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-
Root, the great kidney, liver and blad-
der remedy.

It is the great med-
ical triumph of the
nineteenth century;
discovered after years
of scientific research
by Dr. Kilmer, the
eminent kidney and
bladder specialist, and is wonderfully
successful in promptly curing lame back,
uric acid, catarrh of the bladder and
Bright's Disease, which is the worst
form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is not recom-
mended for everything but if you have
kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be
found just the remedy you need. It has
been tested in so many ways, in hospital
work and in private practice, and has
proved so successful in every case that a
special arrangement has been made by
which all readers of this paper, who have not
already tried it, may have a sample
bottle sent free by mail, also a book tell-
ing more about Swamp-Root, and how to
find out if you have kidney or bladder trou-
ble. When writing mention reading this
generous offer in this paper and send your
address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton,
N. Y. The regular
Home of Swamp-Root.
fifty-cent and one-
dollar size bottles are
sold by all good druggists. Don't make
any mistake, but remember the name,
Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root,
and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on
every bottle.

CUT RATE SHIPPING

Cut rates on household goods to Pacific
coast and other points. Superior
service at reduced rates. The Boyd
Transfer Co., Minneapolis, Minn. tf

Having taken the gold cure in large
quantities, the country now needs to
be treated for defective circulation.

Biliousness and Constipation.

For years I was troubled with biliousness and constipation, which made
life miserable for me. My appetite failed me. I lost my usual force and
vitality. Pepsin preparations only
made matters worse. I do not know
where I would have been today had I
not tried Chamberlain's Stomach and
Liver Tablets. The tablets relieve the
dil-ill feeling at once, strengthen the
digestive functions, helping the system
to its work naturally.—Mrs. Rosa
Potts, Birmingham, Ala. These tab-
lets are for sale by H. D. McCulloch
Co.

Mr. Bryan can have one consolation,
the Republican party is not apt to appropriate his tariff revision suggestion.

It is deliciously palatable, agrees
with the weakest stomach, contains the
most soothing, healing, strengthening
and curative elements. Makes you
well and happy. Hollister's Rocky
Mountain Tea, 35 cents, tea or tabs-
lets. H. D. McCulloch Co.

Representative Burton is yearning
with a goulash gleeomeness to see
Mayor Johnson take a chance on that
Presidential nomination.

A Hard Debt to Pay.

"I owe a debt of gratitude that can
never be paid off," writes G. S. Clark,
of Westfield, Iowa, "for my rescue
from death, by Dr. King's New Discovery.
Both lungs were so seriously
affected that death seemed imminent,
when I commenced taking New Discovery.
The ominous dry, hacking
cough quit before the first bottle was
used, and two more bottles made a
complete cure." Nothing has ever
equalled New Discovery for coughs,
colds and all throat and lung
complaints. Guaranteed by H. D. McCulloch
Co. 50 cents and \$1. Trial bottle
free.

If Walter Wellman is real forehand-
ed, he will put in the winter figuring
out good reasons why his next sum-
mer's polar expedition does not start.

Constipation, indigestion, drive away
appetite and make you weak and sick.
Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea re-
stores the appetite, drives away dis-
ease, builds up the system. 35 cents,
tea or tablets. H. D. McCulloch Co.

ACT QUICKLY.

Delay Has Been Dangerous in
Stevens Point.

Do the right thing at the right
time.

Act quickly in times of danger.

Backache is kidney danger.

Doan's Kidney Pills act quickly.

Cure all distressing, dangerous kid-
ney ills.

Plenty of evidence to prove it.

Mrs. Emma Eaton, living at 310
Eleventh St., N., Grand Rapids, Wis., says:
"Doan's Kidney Pills have
helped me a great deal. I suffered
with backaches and sharp pains across
my loins for a long time. My head
ached a great deal and in the morn-
ing the pains in my limbs were so
severe that I was hardly able to dress
myself. I also felt tired and languid
and suffered from dizzy spells. Doan's
Kidney Pills were brought to my atten-
tion and I procured a box. They
gave me a great deal of relief. I con-
tinued taking them and now feel bet-
ter in every way."

Plenty more proof like this from
Stevens Point people. Call at Taylor
Bro's drug store and ask what their
customers report.

For sale by all dealers. Price 50cts.

Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo,

N. Y., sole agents for the U. S.

Remember the name—DOAN'S—

and take no other.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON.

The Man Who Will Try Again to Se-
cure the America's Cup.

Sir Thomas Lipton's determination
to attempt once more the capture of
the America's cup puts him in the pub-
lic eye again. The challenger issued for
a cup race in the year 1909 comes

from the Royal Irish Yacht club and is

sent to the New York Yacht club, the
holder of the cup. It is said that Sir
Thomas plans to have a challenger

designed by William Fife after the

year 1909.

Beginning at Garfield monument, the

highway, eighty feet in width, will run

three miles east of the end of Cleveland

Heights village, paved with approved

Telford macadam like the city boule-
vars. A grass plot will run through

its center, containing shade trees at

intervals of about 100 feet the entire

distance. When other contemplated

improvements begin the other day are

finished, is to be one of the finest

thoroughfares in that section of the

United States, says the Cleveland Plain

Dealer.

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United States, says the Cleveland Plain

Dealer.

So far \$181,000 has been spent in

piping and grading, and the contract

for paving will involve about \$205,000

more. Even in the matter of trolley

poles Mayfield road isn't going to be

surpassed. The poles will be fixed in

the center strip, hidden to a degree by

the trees, and will be provided with

ornamental iron arms. On each side

of the road proper are to be a sidewalk

and grass plot twenty feet wide.

The Cleveland electric and Cleveland

and Eastern railways have agreed to

lay double tracks throughout its length,

in part of which there are now only

single tracks. The car tracks will be

laid through the middle of the grass

planted roadway.

These improvements have been under

discussion for the last six years by

CUSTER.

Mrs. Richard Breitenstein and Mrs. Sherman, of Stockton, were guests of Mrs. James Lewis one day last week.

Rev. E. M. Schwaebel has received his new artificial leg and will soon be able to resume regular church services.

Alex Kluck and M. O'Keefe spent last Saturday in Plover in attendance at a joint meeting of the towns of Stockton and Plover.

Henry Dineen, of North Fond du Lac, who has a position on the Wisconsin Central railway as brakeman, spent a few days here last week, being called home by a telegram announcing the death of his aunt, Mrs. John Dineen of Arnott.

Albion F. Lombard, an aged resident of this place, passed away at the home of Chas. M. Kates at 7:40 o'clock last Friday evening. Mr. Lombard had been in failing health for the past several years. The cause of death was due to valvular heart trouble. The funeral was held Monday at two o'clock, interment taking place in the town of Stockton at the family burying grounds, or better known as the Lombard cemetery.

PLOVER.

Mrs. Geo. Tragresser was on the sick list last week.

Frank Herman is some better, but still unable to attend school.

John Ennor, the traveler, called on Walter Barnsdale last Sunday.

Eva Barnsdale was out of school on account of sickness a part of last week.

Emery Harbaugh visited with his mother, Mrs. John Patterson, last week.

Mrs. Asa Wilson, of Amherst, visited among friends and relatives here last week.

Mrs. Thurston, of Plainfield, is spending a few days with her son, Will Thurston.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Rogers returned Sunday from a two weeks' visit at Chelsea.

Maude Woodbury has withdrawn from the Stevens Point Normal on account of poor health.

Walter Barnsdale spent Saturday and Sunday at home on his way to Green Bay and Fond du Lac.

Mrs. Rossier returned from Winona last week where she had been for two weeks visiting with Mr. Rossier's parents.

Mrs. C. Bremmer gave a party to several of the girls in honor of her daughter, Ada's tenth birthday anniversary.

Mrs. J. Coulthurst and daughter Belle returned from Merrill last week, where they had been visiting Mrs. C.'s sister, Mrs. Bert Dako.

The W. R. C. postponed their bazaar and sale until next Saturday evening, Nov. 30th, at G. A. R. Hall. They were unable to have it last Wednesday evening, it being such a stormy night. All are cordially invited to attend.

ARNOTT.

Miss Katherine Scheffner spent Sunday at Stevens Point.

P. F. Higgins spent a few hours at Stevens Point, Friday.

G. A. Sutherland, of Stevens Point, was a business caller Tuesday.

J. A. Werachowski spent a few hours on business at Amherst Junction, Monday.

Plan on the grand ball next Thursday evening. Plenty of good stable room has been provided for horses.

Ray Wiedholdt departed for Breed, Oconto county, where he will spend several weeks with his brother, Charles.

The Crescent orchestra played for a large crowd of dancers last Monday at Fancher, and all enjoyed a firstclass time.

The potato movement is picking up at this station for the past few days. The market average is about 35 cents per bushel.

Rudolph Strauss and wife are comfortably settled in their new home on the Wagner place, southeast of here. We wish the young couple lots of prosperity.

The funeral cortage of the late Mrs. John Dineen, which passed through here Thursday, was one of the longest processions ever witnessed. Over one hundred teams were in line.

Ernest Kussman and wife left last Saturday for Fall Creek, Wis., where they will visit the former's brother, Fred Kussman, who is buying grain for the W. W. Cargill Co. at that place.

C. Breitenstein has secured the contract for laying several hundred feet of sidewalk. The improvement is very necessary and Charley's work is first-class, the best of material being used.

Gus Hoge, the barber, has branched out in his business and started a first-class cutter factory. Mr. Hoge has several new ideas of building cutters and he expects to have some of his goods in the market soon.

Don't forget the grand annual Thanksgiving ball, Thursday evening, Nov. 28, given by the M. W. A. in their hall. Music by Crescent orchestra under leadership of Prof. Weber of Stevens Point. All invited.

There will be a Sunday school convention at the Neuman M. E. church.

Have One Doctor

No sense in running from one doctor to another. Select the best one, then stand by him. Do not delay, but consult him in time when you are sick. Ask his opinion of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for coughs and colds. Then use it or not, just as he says.

We publish our formulas from our medicines. We banish alcohol. We urge you to consult your doctor.

Always keep a box of Ayer's Pills in the house. Just one pill at bed-time, now and then, will ward off many an attack of biliousness, indigestion, sick headache. How many years has your doctor known these pills? Ask him all about them.

—Made by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

For Sale.

An upright Krakauer Bros. piano, almost new, original price \$400; can be had at a bargain. For further particulars call at this office.

Also a Hinners' 2 manual pedal organ, the reed organ with the pipe sound; good condition, only recently overhauled. Original price, \$450. Can be had for \$250 on part payments or \$200 cash. For further particulars call at this office.

With the beautiful crown of her well spent life.

On her brow she is laid to rest. In sorrow's sky is the star of hope— She waits among the blest.

She waits and yearns for the dear ones still— Ah! mourn her not as dead;

Thru life's tangled path and death's dark vale.

Her soul have the angels led.

For the wounded hearts and the broken lives.

A loving Father cares. While we breathe her cradle and her memory dear.

With the garlands of our prayers.

Custer, Wis., Nov. 22d, 1847.

Business Men's Meeting.

Saturday, Nov. 29th. Several good speakers will be present and it will be a rare treat to hear them. A free dinner will be served and all invited to come.

Many friends were pained to learn of the death of A. F. Lombard, who died at Custer last Friday. Mr. Lombard was well known in this burg, as he was one of our business men for a number of years. He conducted a general hardware and implement store here and later sold out and operated a general repair shop until his health failed. He sold his property to John Ryan, who still occupies the same. The funeral was held Monday in the Lombard cemetery. The sympathy of all is extended.

AMHERST.

S. T. Foxen is attending court in Stevens Point as juror.

Martin Wroldstad, of New Hope, transacted business here last Saturday.

Wm. Pipe, one of Lanark's progressive farmers, was in town on Saturday. Hon. J. O. Foxen was taken sick with a severe cold Monday and has since been confined to his bed.

Herman Smith went to Oshkosh last Friday to consult Dr. Oviatt. Mr. Smith has been in poor health for some time.

Wm. Atkinson, of Lanark, was in town Saturday making arrangements for the funeral of his sister-in-law, Miss Mary Mills of Florida, who died at Mr. Atkinson's home last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Timm, who left this county 29 years ago and settled in Yellow Medicine county, Minn., have been visiting friends and relatives in Almond and Buena Vista for a couple of weeks.

Julius Stepp died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. F. X. Wild, in the town of Lanark, Monday, Nov. 18th, the cause of his death being apoplexy.

Mr. Stepp was born in Germany, Jan. 8, 1833, and was married to Johanna Wendl Jan. 4, 1858. Coming to America in 1857 they settled in Dodge county, where the family resided until 1905, when Mr. Stepp came and made his home at Mr. Wild's. He is survived by his widow, two sons, Frank and four daughters, Mrs. Bozena of Milwaukee; Mrs. Wild and Mrs. Olson of Lanark, and Mrs. R. M. Janke, of Lewiston, Minn. The funeral was held on Thursday afternoon from the German Lutheran church on Pond street and interment made in Lower Amherst cemetery. Rev. Wm. Reul officiated.

Geo. M. Couch, only son of Hon. Chas. Couch, died very unexpectedly at his father's home in this village last Monday morning at 11 o'clock. A week ago last Saturday Mr. Couch stumbled and fell down the stairs leading from the second story of his residence, injuring his spine so badly that the body was almost completely paralyzed.

A specialist from Oshkosh was called in consultation with the family physician a few days ago and gave it as his opinion that George's chances for recovering were very favorable.

A turn for the worse took place the first of this week and he passed away at the hour above stated. Thirteen years ago George was married to Miss Anna Williamson and to them four children were born, Charles, Byron, Fannie and Annice.

Of late years Mr. Couch had been employed in railroad work, holding a position at the coal sheds near here. He was 37 years of age. Funeral services were held today, with interment beside his mother in the local cemetery. To the widow, children and venerable father the sympathy of the community is extended.

Torbjen G. Borgen died at his home in the town of Amherst last Friday, Nov. 22, of cancer of the stomach. Mr. Borgen was born in Saterdal, Norway, May 4, 1831, making him upwards of 76 years of age. He came to Amherst in the spring of 1854 and had been a resident of the township ever since. Jan. 12, 1855, Mr. Borgen married Miss Anna Benson, who died June 12, 1894. He enlisted in Co. B, 17th Wisconsin infantry, and served until the close of the war, being mustered out in June, 1865. He is survived by two sons, George and Ole, and three daughters, Mrs. Dale, Mrs. Thorn and Mrs. Sannes, all residents of the town of Amherst. In the death of Mr. Borgen we have lost one of our most esteemed and respected citizens, who always had a pleasant word for everyone. The funeral took place from the Norwegian Lutheran church at Scandinavia, last Monday, Rev. O. Nilsen officiating. The pallbearers were H. Quean, T. Tronson, Otto Olson, G. O. Sannes, Ben Torgerson and A. S. Anderson.

Advocate: Mrs. U. F. Wilmett passed away Monday night at 11 o'clock, Nov. 18th, after a long and painful illness caused by a cancer. For some time past she has been in a very low condition and her death was expected at most any time. In the past she received medical treatment at Wausau and other places but without avail, and though a great sufferer she bore her painful illness nobly to the last.

Clarisa N. Whaley was born in the town of New Hope in 1855 and was therefore 52 years of age at the time of her death. In 1875, on the 15th of December, she was married to Uriah F. Wilmett in the city of Portage. To them three daughters were born, Mrs. C. A. Nutter of Wausau and Loa and Ada, who have been home for some time. She is also survived by a brother, Frank Whaley, of Packwaukee. Her three daughters were with her at the time of her death, also her husband and brother.

Mrs. Wilmett was a kind hearted woman, who during her residence in Amherst made hosts of friends. In case of sickness, Mrs. Wilmett was always ready to give aid and in this manner, particularly, made herself greatly loved by many. Highly respected in life, she will be deeply mourned in death and her loss will be keenly felt.

The funeral was held from the Episcopal chapel, Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, and interment made in the Lower Amherst cemetery. Rev. Geo. Shelton officiating.

IN MEMORY OF MRS. JOHN DINEEN.

Ah! Reaper grim, with cruel scythe, In vade not that happy home; There are loving hearts, there are peaceful lives—

"But the Master saith Come."

There's a tender girl with a fair young face, And she clings to her mother dear; And the boys would miss her counseling word,

And the light of her mirth and cheer.

Oh! crush not the heart that has loved so well,

Nor load it with bitter woe—

The one that loved her in early youth—

"But the Master said so."

Let the chalice pass, even so He prayed in Gethsemane so lone;

Yet He wore the thorns and He bore the cross,

And said "Father, Thy will be done."

The fond hearts mourn and loved ones weep.

And lips with grief are dumb,

While gently, quietly falling asleep.

She answered "Lord, I come."

How sweet in the peaceful sleep of death Is the face we loved so well;

But sweeter will be her welcoming smile.

Where saints and angels dwell.

With the beautiful crown of her well spent life.

On her brow she is laid to rest.

In sorrow's sky is the star of hope— She waits among the blest.

She waits and yearns for the dear ones still— Ah! mourn her not as dead;

Thru life's tangled path and death's dark vale.

Her soul have the angels led.

For the wounded hearts and the broken lives.

A loving Father cares. While we breathe her cradle and her memory dear.

With the garlands of our prayers.

Custer, Wis., Nov. 22d, 1847.

RESIDENT OVER HALF CENTURY

In many respects the most enjoyable and instructive meeting held under the auspices of the Business Men's Association, took place at the public library club rooms last Wednesday evening. Ladies of the Presbyterian church served an excellent supper to nearly one hundred, the guests including a majority of the county board members.

After the roll call and approving of minutes of the previous meeting, B. B. Park made a verbal report in behalf of himself and D. E. Frost on the matter of a change of train schedule on the Portage branch. Messrs. Park and Frost recently appeared before the state railroad commission in advocacy of better train service on the Central between this city and Portage. Their efforts met with success, as will be noted elsewhere in this issue. Mr. Park referred rather guardedly to some of the rumors about a possible change in railroad terminals, when Stevens Point would be benefited materially, also to the re-opening of the Central shops in this city. A vote of thanks was given the two gentlemen above named.

Secretary Sellers read a resolution handed in by W. B. Eddy, disapproving of the proposed bill to establish a parcels post system throughout the country. A motion by E. M. Copps to adopt the resolution was later withdrawn and the matter will come up for final action at the December meeting.

Pres. Frost was authorized to appoint a committee of seven, whose duty it will be to work in conjunction with a committee of the Old White School Association in arranging a "homecoming" at Stevens Point's golden jubilee, next summer.

W. F. Collins moved that congratulations be extended M. E. Bruce, who that day reached the fiftieth anniversary of his birth, but before formal action could be taken Mr. Bruce was recognized by the chair and stated that he would take for granted the intent of the motion. He then asked that the association formally invite President McKerrow to hold a farmers' institute in this city some time during the winter. The request was complied with by unanimous vote.

Prof. Henry L. Russell, state bacteriologist, gave an instructive lecture on tuberculosis, illustrated by a large number of lantern slides. The "great white plague," he stated, is responsible for one-seventh of the deaths throughout the civilized world. Of the various occupations, farmers are the least susceptible, because of their out-door life. About 10 per cent. of the tillers of the soil die from consumption; for quarrymen the percentage is about 54, and for printers, 50. Other indoor occupations also have high death rates from the same malady.

Several of the pictures shown were of sanitariums in the Adirondacks and in North Carolina, where from one-half to two-thirds of the incipient cases are cured, and practically all the others are benefited to some extent. These institutions are conducted on the same general plan as the River Pines Sanatorium just below this city, of which Dr. T. H. Hay is the medical director.

The lecture was largely devoted to bovine tuberculosis, a subject that is receiving the best thought of the progressive farmers. One of Prof. Russell's screens showed a herd of 72 cows,

69 of which were affected with tuberculosis and were ordered slaughtered by the state veterinarian. These cattle had been kept in a practically darkened stable, the sun's rays being able to penetrate only through a couple of windows not to exceed 1x2 feet in diameter.

Another farmer in southern Wisconsin purchased a cow affected with tuberculosis and within a few months the twelve or fourteen cattle which had their quarters on the same side of the barn, also became affected, while of the equal number whose stable room was separated from the others by a board partition, four showed evidences of the disease.

STEVENS POINT, WIS., NOVEMBER 27, 1907.

NEWS OF A WEEK TOLD IN BRIEF

MOST IMPORTANT EVENTS GATHERED FROM ALL POINTS OF THE GLOBE.

GIVEN IN ITEMIZED FORM

Notable Happenings Prepared for the Perusal of the Busy Man—Summary of the Latest Home and Foreign Notes.

Col. Kaligh, close friend of former Senator Brown, testified for Mrs. Bradley in her murder trial and produced Brown's written acknowledgment that he was the father of the woman's two youngest children.

Gov. Cummins of Iowa ordered out a company of the state militia to stop the McFarland-Herman prize fight at Davenport, but the men fought without decision, and Capt. Kuip is in danger of being court-martialed.

William Jennings Bryan suggested as a financial relief measure that the government guarantee the deposits in all national banks.

Officers and crew of the steamer Dick Fowler, charged with reckless navigation that endangered the life of President Roosevelt during his trip down the Mississippi river, were found not guilty.

Mrs. Mary Hartje won complete victory over her husband in the superior court at Philadelphia and then collapsed with joy. Hartje said he would carry the case to the supreme court.

William Randolph Hearst was held to the grand jury in New York on charges of criminal libel preferred by William Astor Chanler.

Mrs. Evelyn Romadka, of Milwaukee, was taken from Chicago to Joliet to begin her sentence of from one to 20 years for burglary.

Edgar Grubb, his wife and baby were cremated in their home near Beverly, O., and it was believed they were the victims of foul play.

The Kings county grand jury, which investigated the recent management of the suspended Borough bank of Brooklyn, returned indictments charging larceny and other offenses against Howard Maxwell, who was president of the institution when its doors were closed; Arthur D. Campbell, the deposed cashier, and William Gow, a director who holds a controlling share of the bank's stock.

Nearly \$2,000,000 of new business has been placed on the books of the Westinghouse Machine and the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing companies by concerns west of Chicago and the receivership may soon be ended.

The village of Chain, Ia., was wiped out by fire, but one building being saved.

Five children of Thomas Zuver perished in a fire that destroyed his home near Titusville, Pa.

Miss Maggie Sawyer, of South Mills, N. C., was married to Edmund Daily, who forcibly took her away from John Hall when she and Hall were on their way to be married.

Percy Zimmerman, right end for Eastern Illinois Normal school, was dangerously hurt in a football game, suffering concussion of the brain.

The door of the Buchanan county jail at Independence was blown open by a charge of nitroglycerine or dynamite and two prisoners escaped. One was recaptured.

Three thousand barrels of beer, valued at \$24,000, will be dumped into the sewer by a brewing company of Guthrie, Okla., unless a special dispensation is granted and the brewery allowed to ship it out of the state and sell it.

The corporation commission of Oklahoma issued an order notifying all Oklahoma railroads that a 60 per cent reduction in coal rates would go into effect January 2.

William W. Atwood, aged 70 years, a prominent resident of Peoria, Ill., committed suicide by tying a shotgun to a tree and using leather strap to pull the trigger.

Charles F. Caswell, associate justice of the Colorado supreme court, died of paralysis of the heart.

John D. Rockefeller declined an invitation to a banquet in his honor by the Commercial club of St. Paul.

A rush of natural gas from an excavation in the southwest land tunnel at Chicago, 150 feet below the ground, caused the death of one man and the partial suffocation of seven others.

In an explosion on the Eastern Construction works of the Grand Trunk Pacific at Dryden, Ont., seven men were killed and four injured.

In a collision on the Vandalia line between two fast trains near Vevey Park, Ill., engineer Joseph McClellan of the east-bound train was killed.

Frank H. Warner was convicted in New York on murder in the second degree for the killing of Esther C. Norling on July 23 last.

The federal grand jury at Salt Lake returned indictments against the Union Pacific Railroad company, the Oregon Short Line, the Union Pacific Coal company, J. M. Moore, general agent of the Union Pacific Coal company, and Everett Buckingham, as assistant general superintendent of the Oregon Short Line, for violations of the Sherman anti-trust law.

John Molisant, a fugitive from Salvador, is back in San Francisco, after escaping his enemies by pretending to seek the Pacific coast, doubling on his tracks and taking a vessel for New York at an Atlantic seaport.

Congressman Gilhans of the Twelfth Indiana district is aiding a campaign in favor of a canal from Toledo, O., to Chicago, and will introduce a bill providing for government aid.

War on saloons in Chicago and East St. Louis that violate the law was planned at the closing session of the State Anti-Saloon league convention at East St. Louis.

Oklahoma's corporation commission notified the Fort Smith & Western railroad to comply with the two-cent fare provision of the state constitution.

Secretary Cortelyou made an announcement that as a means of affording relief to the financial situation the treasury would issue \$50,000,000 of Panama bonds, and \$100,000,000 certificates of indebtedness, or so much thereof as may be necessary. The certificates will run for one year and will bear three per cent interest.

President Roosevelt was commended and congratulated generally on the wisdom and success of the financial relief measures launched by the administration. Speaking in Lafayette, Ind., W. J. Bryan said the Wall street gamblers, and not the president, were responsible for the financial stringency.

President Gompers told the American Federation of Labor that last October a man giving the name of Charles Brandenburg and representing himself as acting for the Manufacturers' association, tried to bribe him to betray organized labor. In New York Broughton Brandenburg, president of the National Institute of Immigration and a magazine writer, said he was the man referred to by President Gompers, denied that he had attempted to bribe Gompers and declared that he had no connection with the National Manufacturers' association.

The grand jury at Findlay, O., returned an indictment against ex-Senator Thomas McConica for alleged bribery in connection with the Standard Oil trial.

Ell Gross, of Zions View, was probably fatally injured and eight other persons were hurt in a panic in Quicke's church, six miles north of York, Pa.

United States Senator Joseph Benson Foraker, of Ohio, was endorsed for both reelection to the senate and the Republican nomination for president, at a joint meeting of the executive and advisory committees of the Ohio League of Republican clubs at Columbus, O.

J. H. Fowlkes, a farmer, was murdered and robbed of \$1,000 in a box car at Poplar Bluff, Mo.

Speaker Cannon was in a railroad wreck at Bismarck, Ill. He escaped injury, although his life was in great danger.

The army transport Crook sailed from San Francisco for Manila with over 700 sacks of Christmas mail and 200 packages of gifts for the men of the army and their wives stationed in and about Manila.

Seventeen persons were injured, none fatally, in a head-on collision between Southern railway passenger trains at the entrance to the new terminal tunnel in Washington.

Mrs. A. Rosner, of Goodhue, Minn., has given birth to her sixth pair of twins born since 1898. She is the mother of 25 children.

The Missouri supreme court decided that it was not a violation of the law for a person to give a friend a drink of whisky in local option counties.

J. W. Cabaniss, president, and C. M. Orr, cashier of the defunct Exchange bank, of Macon, Ga., were indicted on charges of embezzlement, felony and misdemeanor.

A receiver was appointed for the effects of Mrs. Leslie Carter Payne, the actress, on petition of her creditors.

W. J. Bryan heads the Lincoln, Neb., delegation to the national convention of the Y. M. C. A. in Washington.

Six men were killed, one fatally injured and a number seriously hurt, as the result of the explosion of a boiler at the John L. Roper lumber mills at Gilmerton, Va.

One trainman was killed and seven persons injured when an Alton passenger train and a Vandalia freight collided at Farmdale, Ill.

That Mrs. Bradley did not go to Washington with any intention of killing former Senator Arthur M. Brown, of Utah, and that she did not even remember shooting him, she told the jury in her trial.

Another trial for Kemp V. Bigelow, the Ohio youth who sent dynamite bombs to a number of prominent Denver citizens, was ordered by Judge Bliss and he may be sent to the penitentiary.

Col. Atherton Thayer, aged 67, formerly well known in dramatic and fraternal circles in the east, died at Butte, Mont., of apoplexy.

John Hall, of Camden, N. C., while driving to Elizabeth City with Miss Maggie Sawyer to be married, was shot by Edmund Daily, his rival, who then kidnapped the young woman.

The Missouri railroad and warehouse board ordered a 20 per cent reduction in express rates.

At Gaylord, Mich., Frank Valot, aged 21 years, shot and killed his sister Laura, aged 15, and then ended his own life.

And McMunn, charged with killing Arch Brown, was acquitted by a jury at Kennett, Mo. The verdict was based on the "unwritten law."

Floods have done great damage at Lockhart and other points in southern Texas. Fourteen inches of rain fell, sending the rivers out of their banks.

In an explosion on the Eastern

Construction works of the Grand

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degree for the killing of Esther C. Nor-

ling on July 23 last.

Deputy Sheriff M. T. Kiggins shot and killed an unidentified man near Hillsboro, Ill., supposed to be one of a gang of burglars that have been terrorizing the community.

Representatives of the Switchmen's Union of North America, who have been in a wage conference with a railroad committee, decided not to press their demands for advances at the present time.

Frank J. Goldman, a prominent druggist, Odd Fellow and Grand Army man of Elkhart, Ind., committed suicide by shooting while temporarily insane.

Daniel Sinclair, the oldest editor in Minnesota, died at Winona, Minn., aged 76. He contributed largely to the defeat of James G. Blaine for the Republican nomination for president in 1880.

Mrs. Lottie Hitchcock, half-crazed by jealousy, shot and killed her husband as he lay asleep in New York and then inflicted several wounds on herself.

The Canadian patrol boat Vigilant fired on and captured four American fishermen near Old Hen Island.

The Nebraska supreme court has affirmed the five-year sentence imposed on H. H. Hendee, a former judge, who was convicted of embezzlement.

C. E. Bennett, for many years one of the best known grain dealers in the northwest, died at La Crosse, Wis., aged 65 years.

Unprecedented scenes were enacted in the senate chamber of the capitol of Alabama when the statutory prohibition bill was passed. Women and children thronged the corridor and gallery giving vent to their enthusiasm by shouts and cheers. Senators who opposed the bill were hissed when they arose to speak.

An attempt to assassinate Emperor Nicholas was made, but it failed because the woman selected by the terrorists to accomplish the fatal mission lost her courage and drank poison almost on the threshold of the emperor's palace. She was found dying, but confessed to the police before passing away.

President Gompers told the American Federation of Labor that last October a man giving the name of Charles Brandenburg and representing himself as acting for the Manufacturers' association, tried to bribe him to betray organized labor. In New York Broughton Brandenburg, president of the National Institute of Immigration and a magazine writer, said he was the man referred to by President Gompers, denied that he had attempted to bribe Gompers and declared that he had no connection with the National Manufacturers' association.

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The GIRL from TIM'S PLACE

BY CHARLES CLARK MUNN

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CHAPTER I.

Chip was very tired. All that long June day, since Tim's harsh, "Come out wid ye," had roused her to daily toil, until now, wearied and disconsolate, she had crept, barefoot, up the back stairs to her room, nor one moment's rest or one kindly word had been hers.

Below, in the one living room of Tim's Place, the men were grouped playing cards, and the medley of their oaths, their laughter, the thump of knuckles on the bare table, and the pungent odor of pipes, reached her through the floor cracks. Outside the fireflies twinkled above the slow-running river and along the stump dotted hillside. Close by, a few pigs dozed contentedly in their rudely constructed sty.

A servant to those scarce fit for servants, a menial at the beck and call of all Tim's Place, and laboring with the men in the fields, Chip, a girl of almost 16, felt her soul revolt at the filth, the brutality, the coarse existence of those whose slave she was.

And what a group they were!

First, Tim Connor, the owner and master of this oasis in the wilderness, 60 miles from the nearest settlement; his brother, Mike, as coarse; their wives and a half a dozen children who played with the pigs, squealed as often for food, and were left to grow up the same way; and Pierre Lubec, the hired man, completed the score.

There was another transient resident here, an old Indian named Tomah, who came with the snow, and deserted his hut below on the river bank when spring unlocked that stream.

Two occasional visitors also came here, both even more objectionable to Chip than Tim and his family. One was her father, known to her to be an outlaw and escaped murderer in hiding; the other a half-breed named Bolduc, but known as One-Eyed Pete, a trapper and hunter whose abode was a log cabin on the Fox Hole, ten miles away. His face was horribly scarred by a wildcat's claws; one eye-socket was empty; his lips, chin, and protruding teeth were always tobacco-stained. For three months now, he had made weekly calls at Tim's Place, in pursuit of Chip. His wooing, as might be expected, had been a persistent leering at her with his one sinister eye, oft-repeated innuendoes and insinuations of lascivious nature, scarce understood by her, with now and then attempted familiarity. These advances had met with much the same reception once acceded him by the wildcat.

Both these visitors were now with the group below. That fact was of no interest to Chip, except in connection with a more pertinent one—a long conference she had observed between them that day. What it was about, she could not guess, and yet some queer intuition told her that it concerned her. Ordinarily, she would have sought sleep in her box-on-legs bed; now she crouched on the floor, listening.

For an hour the game and its medley of sounds continued; then cessation, the tramp of heavily shod feet, the light extinguished, and finally—silence. A few minutes of this, and then the sound of whispered converse, low yet distinct, reached Chip from outside. Cautiously she crept to her window.

"I gif you one hunderd dollars now, for ze gal," Pete was saying, "an' one hunder more when you fetch her."

"It's three hundred down, I've told ye, or we don't do business," was her father's answer, in almost a hiss.

A pain like a knife piercing her heart came to Chip.

"But s'pose she run away?" came in Pete's voice.

"What, 60 miles to a settlement? You must be a damn fool!"

"Wal, thrash her then; she's yours."

"But I no gif so much," parleyed Pete; "I gif you one-fefty now, an' one hunder when she come."

"You'll give what I say, and be quick about it, or I'll take her out to-morrow, and you'll never see her again; so fork over."

"And you fetch her to-morrow."

"Yes I told you." And so the bargain was concluded.

Only a moment more, while Chip sat numb and dazed, then came the sound of footsteps, as the two men separated, and then silence over Tim's Place.

And yet, what a horror for Chip! Sold like a horse or a pig to this worse than disgusting half-breed, and on the morrow to be taken—no, dracred—to the half-breed's hut by her hated father.

Hardly conscious of the real intent and object of this purchase, she yet understood it dimly. Life here was bad enough—it was coarse, unloved, even filthy, and yet hard as it was, it was a thousand times better than slavery with such an owner.

And now, still weak and trembling from the shock, she raised her head cautiously and peered out of the window. A faint spectral light from the rising moon outlined the log barn, the two log cabins and pigsty, which with the frame house she was in comprised Tim's Place. Above and beyond where the forest enclosed the hillside, in life, and all good or ill luck was due,

to their ghostly influences. They followed the hunter and trapper day and night, luring him into safety or danger, as they chose. They were everywhere, and in countless numbers, ready and sure to avenge all wrongs and reward all virtues. They had a Chieftain also, a great white spectre who came forth from the north in winter, and swept across the wilderness, spreading death and terror.

To Chip, educated only in the fantastic lore of Old Tomah, these terrors now became insanity breeding. She could not turn back—better death among the spites than slaying to the half-breed, and so, faint from awful fear, gasping from miles of running, she stumbled on. And now a little hope came, for the road bent down beside the river, and its low voice seemed a word of cheer. Into its cool depths she could at least plunge and die, as a last resort.

Soon an opening showed ahead, and a bridge appeared. Here, for the first time, on this vantage point, she halted. How thrice blessed those knotted logs now seemed! She hugged and patted them in abject gratitude. She crawled to the edge and looked over into the dark, gurgling water. Up above lay a faint ripple of silver. Here, also, she could see the moon almost at the zenith, and a few flickering stars.

A trifle of courage and renewal of hope now came. Her face and hands were scratched and bleeding, clothing torn, feet and legs black with mud. But these things she neither noticed nor felt—only that blessed bridge of logs that gave her safety, and the moon that bade her hope.

Then she began to count her chances. This landmark told her that five miles of her desperate journey had been covered and she was still alive. She began to calculate. How soon would her escape be discovered, and who would pursue her? Only Pete, her purchaser, she felt sure, and there was a possible chance that he might return to his cabin before doing so. Or perhaps he might sleep late, and thus give her one or two hours more of time.

And now cheered by this trifling hope and lessening sense of danger, her past life came back. Her childhood in a far-off settlement; the home always in a turmoil from the strange men and women ever coming and going. But no! only her own desperate

now, as she lay there on this one flat spot of security—the bridge—and listened to the river's low murmur.

All through her mad flight the wilderness had been ghostly and spectral in the moonlight, now it had become lost in inky blackness, yet alive with demoniac voices. All the goblin forms and hideous shapes of Old Tomah's fancy were rushing and leaping about. Now high up in the treetops, now deep in the hollows, they screamed and shrieked and moaned.

And now, just as this fierce battle of sound and spectral shape was at its worst, and Chip, a hopeless, helpless mite of humanity, crouched low upon the bridge, suddenly a vicious growl reached her, and raising her head she saw at the bridge's end two gleaming eyes.

CHAPTER II.

Martin Frisbie and his nephew Raymond Stetson, or Ray, were cutting boughs and carrying them to two tents standing in the mouth of a bush-choked opening into the forest. In front of this Angie, Martin's wife, was placing tin dishes, knives and forks upon a low table of boards. Upon the bank of a broad, slow-running stream, two canoes were drawn out, and half-way between these and the table a camp fire burnt.

Here Levi, Martin's guide for many trips into this wilderness, was also occupied, intently watching two pails depending from bending wambecks, a coffee pot hanging from another, and two frying-pans, whose sputtering contents gave forth an enticing odor.

Twilight was just falling. The river murmured in low melody, and a few rods above a small rill entered it, adding a more musical tinkle.

Soon Levi deftly swung one of the pails away from the flame with a hook-stick and speared a potato with a fork.

"Supper ready," he called, and then as the rest seated themselves at the table, he advanced, carrying the pail of steaming hot potatoes on the hooked stick and the frying-pan in his other hand.

The meal had scarce begun when a crackling in the undergrowth back of the tent was heard, and on the instant there emerged a girl. Her clothing was in shreds, her face and hands were black with mud, streaks of blood showed across cheek and chin, and her eyes were fierce and sunken.

"For God's sake give me suthin' to eat," she said, looking from one to another of the astonished group. "I'm damn near starved—only a bite," she added, sinking to her knees and extending her hands. "I hain't eat nothing but roots 'n' berries for three days."

Angie was the first to recover. "Here," she said, hastily extending her plate, "take this."

Without a word the starved creature grasped it and began eating as only a desperate, hungry animal would, while the group watched her.

"Don't hurry so," exclaimed Martin, whose wife had now returned. "Here, take this cup of coffee."

Soon the food vanished and then the girl arose. "Sit down again, my poor child," entreated Angie, who had observed the strange scene with moist eyes, "and tell us who you are and where you came from."

"My name's Chip," answered the girl, bluntly, "an' I'm runnin' away from Tim's Place, 'cause dad sold me to Pete Bolduc."

"Sold—you—to—Pete—Bolduc," exclaimed Angie, looking at her wide-eyed.

"What do you mean?" "He did, sartin," answered the girl, laconically. "I heerd 'em makin' the bargain, 'n' I fetched three hundred dollars."

Martin and his wife exchanged glances.

"Well, and then what?" continued Angie.

"Wal, then I waited a spell, till they'd turned up," explained the girl, "and then I lit out. I knowed twas 60 miles to the settlement, but twas moonlight 'n' I changed it. I've had an awful time, though. The spites hev chased me all the way. I was just makin' a nestle when I seed yer light, an' I crept through the brush 'n' peeked. I seen ye wa'n't nobody from Tim's Place, 'n' then I cum over. I guess you've saved my life. I was gittin' dizzy."

It was a brief, blunt story whose directness bespoke truth; but it revealed such a pugil state of morality at this Tim's Place that the little group of astonished listeners could scarce finish supper or cease watching this much-soiled girl.

"And so your name is Chip," queried Angie at last. "Chip what?"

"Chip McGuire," answered the waif, quickly; "only my real name ain't Chip, it's Vera; but they've alius called me Chip at Tim's Place."

"And your father sold you to this man?"

"He did, 'n' he's a damn bad man," replied Chip, readily. "He killed somebody once, an' he don't show up often. I hate him."

"You mustn't use swear words," returned Angie, "it's not nice."

The girl looked abashed. "I guess you cuss if you'd been sold to such a nasty-looking man as Pete," she responded. "He chaws tobacco 'n' lets it drizzle on his chin, 'n' he hain't but one eye."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Success.

Success is an ancient game of chance in which the chances are all against the player. The winnings are now divided into three classes: First, money; second, money, and third, money. There are also a few other things like character that count a little. The rules of the game are very strict. Cheating is not allowed—if discovered. Some have played according to rule, and even been successful, but not as we speak of success to-day.—Life.

IN THE LIMELIGHT

HAS LANDED THIRD TERM



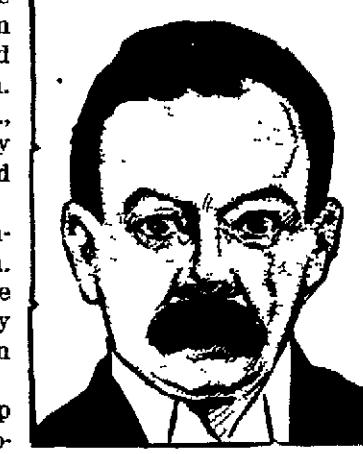
Curtis Guild, Jr., who has been elected for the third time governor of Massachusetts by the phenomenal majority of 105,000, and that, too, in spite of the spread of free trade ideas in his state, is one of the very few men in public life who scorn to yield to public opinion when they think it is misdirected. Guild is a bulldog in some respects. This was shown when he refused to commute the sentence of Charles L. Tucker, who was convicted on circumstantial evidence of murdering Mabel Page. Many of the best people in the state petitioned the governor for clemency, but he couldn't be convinced and Tucker, guilty or innocent, was hanged.

In like manner Guild refused to mitigate the punishment of a man who had been in solitary confinement for 34 years, and in that time had educated himself in the languages and sciences. Guild, the man without sentiment, could not see any call for clemency and the man is in solitary imprisonment yet.

Gov. Guild comes of one of the oldest families in the east and his are all aristocratic. He is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Society of Foreign Wars, Spanish War societies and Sons of the American Revolution, and some of the most exclusive clubs of Boston. He is a man of wealth and culture. He is sole owner of the Boston Commercial Bulletin, on which he has served in every capacity, from bill collector to editor, as his father had done before him. He is a warm friend and admirer of President Roosevelt, with whom he has many tastes in common, and went with him on his stump tour of the west in 1900. He was brigadier general of state militia when the Spanish war broke out and resigned that office to become lieutenant colonel and inspector general on the staff of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. He was offered a colonial commission and later the position of first assistant postmaster general, but declined both.

Gov. Curtis was born in Boston in 1860 and was graduated from Harvard in 1881, when he was class orator.

AVERTED GREAT STRIKE



David Lloyd-George, M. P., president of the British board of trade, is the hero of the hour in England, having prevented a strike that would have "tied up" all the railroads in Great Britain. Lloyd-George and Richard Bell, also an M. P., head of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, got together and convinced capital and labor that arbitration was better than a fight.

Lloyd-George is 44, the son of a school teacher, educated at a national school in a Welsh town. From the obscurity of a provincial law office Lloyd-George has fought his way, unaided by wealth or social prestige, to the front rank in parliament.

Lloyd-George is short of stature, has sharp features, a fresh-colored complexion, small, stubby, bristling mustache, keen, vigilant eyes and somewhat rebellious dark brown hair brushed back, which makes his forehead look bigger than it is. When he first entered parliament, almost 17 years ago, he was unashamedly careless about his apparel, as one who gloried in denying himself any adventurous aid from the tailor. But when a measure of fame came to him—and it came quickly—he shaved off his mutton chops, donned a frock coat and a silk hat and spruced himself up generally.

Lloyd-George, as president of the board of trade, is not a member of the cabinet, but he is next thing to it. He has charge of all matters relating to industries and navigation, except such as come under the jurisdiction of the admiralty board; he makes regulations for the welfare and protection of emigrants, for the prevention of accidents on railways and in factories; for the protection of women and children, investigates the cause of wrecks and punishes the responsible persons, and has general jurisdiction over all matters relating to trade and commerce. Where the board of trade has not the right to make regulations itself it is the adviser of the government, and its advice is seldom ignored.

They are already talking of Lloyd-George for prime minister some of these days.

MAY SOON LEAD TAMMANY



Thomas F. Foley, Tammany leader of the second district, who was recently elected sheriff, is a typical specimen of the born and bred New Yorker. He has been a politician ever since he was 13 years old, when he went out to support his widowed mother and two younger children. An unerring memory for faces and names and a sunny smile were his whole stock in trade, but he soon proved himself a man to be reckoned with. He made money in the saloon business. He was never slow about dipping into his roll to help a family in distress, and he would peel off a \$50 or a \$100 bill with the remark, "Don't hurry about repaying that little loan. It will do when your missus is better and your boy is working."

Once a year he made it a practice to take all the women and children in his district for an outing, and the little ones would talk about it for months. He would address every man he met by his Christian name and ask after his wife. Every woman he would ask about her children. He had no children of his own, so he adopted all the children of his district.

He has all the geniality and all the shrewdness of his Irish forefathers. He had a dispute with Paddy Divver, the district leader, over some \$30 worth of patronage, and although Paddy was supposed to hold the district in the hollow of his hand, Foley beat him handsomely and has been leader ever since. He has always avoided office-seeking, for he recognized the public prejudices against saloon-keepers in politics, and one term as councilor and one as alderman made up his public career. He was forced by his friends into the fight for sheriff, and with his recent success he is likely to be leader of Tammany before many years.

ENEMY OF THE KAISER



Maximilian Harden, known throughout Germany as "the enemy of the kaiser," is the editor whose sensational charges of immorality against the "Round Table" crowd in Emperor William's court brought public disgrace to Gen. Count von Moltke.

Harden turns from immorality in court to criticism of the monarch without the slightest hesitation. Every week his paper, Die Zukunft, ridicules the emperor. He has done it for years and his attacks have earned him three terms in a prison fortress.

Harden served the sentences cheerfully. From his cell he continued each time to edit his paper and to present without interruption the idiosyncrasies of his majesty in a dashing sarcastic style peculiarly his own.

But from the emperor down to the smallest official clothed with a little brief authority, none are immune from his merciless onslaughts.

In 20 years Harden, the firebrand, has become a power for the betterment of political and social conditions in Germany. He began as a casual contributor to the local press. His vitriolic articles were often rejected and he determined to start a paper of his own. Die Zukunft (The Future) was the result.

Harden gained particular prominence in his defense of Prince Bismarck when the young emperor dismissed the iron chancellor in 1890. Later the chancellor became his warm friend. This friendship added to his fame and aided materially in the financing of his newspaper venture later.

Die Zukunft became a weekly review of radical tendencies. It was a success from the start. Harden's frankness in telling the truth about the kaiser regardless of all the public prosecutors in Germany was a revelation. The sarcastic Berliners laughed immoderately and subscribed by the thousands.

A Relief.
Smith started up into a sitting posture.
"Who are you?" he cried.
The masked figure with the dark lantern and sawed-off shotgun turned, nonplussed for the moment, from the bureau, and said, confusedly:
"Why, I am a—a—burglar."

Smith settled back upon the pillow, drawing the warm coverlets about his shoulders.

"Thank goodness," he murmured, sleepily; "I thought you were a plumber."

Laundry work at home would be much more satisfactory if the right starch were used. In order to get the desired stiffness, it is usually necessary to use so much starch that the beauty and fineness of the fabric is hidden behind a paste of varying thickness, which not only destroys the appearance, but also affects the wearing quality of the goods. This trouble can be entirely overcome by using Defiance Starch, as it can be applied much more thinly because of its great strength than other makes.

Women Workers of Great Britain.

Women of Great Britain are well represented in the professions and trades, and about 4,500,000 earn their own living. There are 124,000 who teach; 10,000 are bookkeepers; over 3,000 are printers and nearly 500 act as editors and compilers; 1,300 are engaged in photography; civil service clerks number nearly 2,300; 3,800 are engaged in medical work and nursing and 350 women are blacksmiths.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as it damages the skin, will give it a yellowish tint, and can easily disintegrate them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces, instead of the skin. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists. Price, 75c per bottle. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Had to Have Her Tobacco.

One of the inmates of Tewkesbury workhouse, a woman aged 84 years, has applied to the board of guardians for an allowance of tobacco. She said she had smoked 71 years and missed her pipe so much since entering the house she could not digest her food. The board decided to comply with her request.—London Globe.

The extraordinary popularity of fine white goods this summer makes the choice of starch matter of great importance. Defiance Starch, being free from all injurious chemicals, is the only one which is safe to use on fine fabrics. Its great strength as a stiffener makes half the usual quantity of starch necessary, with the result of perfect finish, equal to that when the goods were new.

A Delicate Task.

"The newspapers," said the orator solemnly, "do not tell the truth."

"Perhaps not," answered the editor, regretfully. "We do our best. But you know there is nothing more difficult than to tell the truth in a way that won't put it up to some one to challenge your veracity."

One of the Essentials

of the happy homes of to-day is a vast fund of information as to the best methods of promoting health and happiness and right living and knowledge of the world's best products.

Products of actual excellence and reasonable claims truthfully presented and which have attained to world-wide acceptance through the approval of the Well-Informed of the World; not of individuals only, but of the many who have the happy faculty of selecting and obtaining the best the world affords.

One of the products of that class, of known component parts, an Ethical remedy, approved by physicians and recommended by the Well-Informed of the World as a valuable and wholesome family laxative is the well-known Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna. To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, and for sale by all leading druggists.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Drapetasia, Indigestion and Too Heavy Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coal-Taste, Pain in the Side, TROPICAL LIVER.

They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brickwood
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Invest in Mexican RUBBER

Barn-lasted per cent with least expense. Costs less than leather and is equal to leather. No preferred stock. No promotion stock. No indebtedness. No assessments. Management is reliable, honest and efficient. We have a money-back guarantee that you will be the only ones buying 200,000 tires now on the property. Pay dividends in one year. We need money to push development and you can buy stock for a nominal amount. This is your opportunity. H. L. Hamilton, Elgin, Ohio.

AUTOMOBILES

Do you want to drive and repair them? We have the greatest school in America. Six weeks personal instruction all that is necessary. Write for full information.

5037 Cottage Grove Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

NEWS OF WISCONSIN

HAPPENINGS OF INTEREST IN THE VARIOUS TOWNS.

STORM BULL IS AT REST

Impressive Ceremonies Characterize the Funeral of Wisconsin's Great Educator, Scientist and Public Benefactor.

Madison.—The funeral of Prof. Storm Bull was held at Madison last Wednesday. Short services were held at the home, 141 West Gorman street, at 1:30, Rev. F. A. Gilmore offering a short prayer. The body was then taken to the Unitarian church, where the Monona ladies' quartette sang "Lead Kindly Light" and "It Singeth Low in Every Heart."

Mr. Gilmore, who had been Prof. Bull's pastor for years, and who was therefore intimately associated with him in church work, delivered the address. He spoke in part as follows:

"Death loves a shining mark. Once more is the old saying fulfilled. A man of great vigor both of body and of mind has passed away.

"Never shall we forget that erect and powerful figure; the strong featured face, with its firm lines, crowned with hair of iron gray, like the Vikings, his ancestors, of old. The state, recognizing his ability, employed him in his capacity of engineer, not only in the new buildings of the university, but also to help build the new capitol, and in other important enterprises of the commonwealth. As a teacher he provoked and stimulated the capacities of his pupils. Young men understood that he would not carry them, but would aid them to walk upon their own feet. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his merits as a citizen, chose him to be mayor of the city. This post he filled with dignity and honor."

The Madison Skat club, of which the deceased was a member, was represented at the funeral by many prominent members.

Many of the aldermen and the city officials met at the city hall at 1:30 and marched to the church in a body. All work in the university was stopped during the afternoon, and teachers who had been associated with Prof. Bull attended the services. The little Unitarian church proved all too small to hold the great crowd that gathered to do honor to the well liked teacher.

SHOOTS FORMER HUSBAND.

Wisconsin Woman Then Mortally Wounds Herself.

Oshkosh.—As the disastrous result of the rage of a divorced wife, Fred Timmerman is expected to die and the victim, Martha Timmerman, also is fatally wounded. The woman went to Timmerman's home at Fisk, near here, Monday night and shot him. She was found later lying on the lounge in the house with a pistol wound over her heart. Timmerman secured a divorce in July.

Combine Near Completion.

Appleton.—With the return to the city of John G. Hanrahan and an immediate call on owners of the different print paper mills that figure in the contemplated combine, it is believed that the merger will be effected at once, and in any event before the close of the week, when many of the options expire.

Phone Company Lays Cables.

Neenah.—The Wisconsin Telephone company on Monday laid the first cables in the new underground conduits, in readiness for the new exchange to be built soon. The cable was composed of 800 wires, or 400 pairs. A similar cable will be run to Menasha.

Police Ordered to Shoot.

Kenosha.—"Shoot on sight and shoot to kill." This was the order which Mayor Gorman gave the members of the Kenosha police force when he directed them to put an end to the burglary in Kenosha, no matter what means were necessary to gain the end.

Kills Nine-Pound Duck.

Peshtigo.—Ed Mayse, the well-known shingle weaver, went hunting at the Peshtigo harbor and bagged the largest duck reported this season. The duck weighed nine pounds and was of the gray mallard species.

Fined for Killing Beaver.

Superior.—For killing beaver George Maxfield was on Monday fined \$20. Beavers are protected in this state at all times, and an effort is being made to let them increase in some numbers.

Congressman Gets Two Deer.

Oshkosh.—Congressman James H. Davidson has returned from a week's deer hunting at Hackley. He shot two deer, the number limited by law.

Replenish Currency Supply.

Milwaukee.—Two Milwaukee national banks received \$246,000 in national bank notes from the treasury department at Washington. The clearing house checks will be retired as soon as conditions permit, which is expected to be soon.

Child Burns to Death.

Hammond.—A child of R. S. Hamilton was burned to death on Monday during the absence of its parents. It is supposed to have happened while playing with matches.

REAL CAUSE FOR GLADNESS.

How Young Lawyer Carried Comfort to Convicted Client.

An amusing story is told by Harper's Weekly at the expense of a prominent Baltimore lawyer, who, like most young attorneys, got his first case by assignment from the bench. His client had been indicted for murder, and his conviction was a foregone conclusion, as his guilt was unquestionable.

The result of the trial was a sentence to be hanged; but the man made an appeal to the governor for a pardon and was anxiously awaiting a reply thereto when his lawyer visited him in his cell.

"I got good news for you—very good news!" the young lawyer said, grasping the man's hand.

"Did the governor—is it a pardon?" the man exclaimed joyously.

"Well, no. The fact is the governor refuses to interfere. But an uncle of yours has died and left you \$200, and you will have the satisfaction of knowing that your lawyer got paid, you know," was the comforting explanation.

BABY ITCHED TERRIBLY.

Face and Neck Covered with Inflamed Skin—Doctors No Avail—Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

"My baby's face and neck were covered with itching skin similar to eczema, and she suffered terribly for over a year. I took her to a number of doctors, and also to different colleges, to no avail. Then Cuticura Remedies were recommended to me by Miss G.—I did not use it at first, as I had tried so many other remedies without any favorable results. At last I tried Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Resolvent Pills, and to my surprise noticed an improvement. After using three boxes of the Cuticura Ointment, together with the Soap and Pills, I am pleased to say she is altogether a different child and the picture of health. Mrs. A. C. Bresterlin, 171 N. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill., Oct. 20 and 30, 1906."

Nut Growing Industry of the South.

"Nut growing is a comparatively new industry in the south Atlantic and Gulf states, but it promises to develop into one of the most important in that section," said J. Z. Reid, a prosperous planter of Florida. "The most popular nut is the pecan, and its popularity is probably due to the development of systematic methods of grading it and cracking it with machinery operated by steam or electric power. This makes possible the marketing of the meats of the nut ready for use.

"The demand is always much greater than the supply and many planters are now turning their attention to the nut raising industry. It is not uncommon for a tree to bear as high as 200 pounds of nuts in one season and most of these sell at from 60 to 70 cents a pound. It does not require much figuring to show that the pecan orchards which abound in some sections are paying investments."

Ingenious, But Unavailing.

Wilton, the five-year-old son of Lackaye, the actor, has inherited the brilliant mind for which his father is distinguished.

Not long ago Mr. and Mrs. Lackaye, who spent the summer at Shelter Island Heights, were invited to attend a card party and the young son was anxious to accompany them.

His mother insisted that he should remain at home with Mary, his governess, but Wilton persisted and as a final argument he said:

"Mamma, I think Mary is a Christian Scientist, and I might be taken sick in the night."

The argument was not effective.

Why Streets Are Straight.

"There is no mystery about the streets of New York," complained the aesthetic stranger. "It is all straight up and down. North, south, east, west; all straight paths. No crosscuts and alleys, no zigzag turns and twists and cowpaths, as in London and Paris. Just long, straight, uninterrupted roads."

"Built that way purposely," a native explained. "When the average New Yorker has to go home, he needs a straight road."

WHAT WAS IT?

The Woman Feared?

What a comfort to find it is not "the awful thing" feared, but only chronic indigestion, which proper food can relieve.

A woman in Ohio says:

"I was troubled for years with indigestion and chronic constipation. At times I would have such a gnawing in my stomach that I actually feared I had a—! I dislike to write or even think of what I feared."

"Seeing an account of Grape-Nuts I decided to try it. After a short time I was satisfied the trouble was not the awful thing I feared but was still bad enough. However, I was relieved of a bad case of dyspepsia by changing from improper food to Grape-Nuts.

"Since that time my bowels have been as regular as clock. I had also noticed before I began to eat Grape-Nuts that I was becoming forgetful of where I put little things about the house, which was very annoying.

"But since the digestive organs have become strong from eating Grape-Nuts, my memory is good and my mind as clear as when I was young, and I am thankful." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little booklet, "The Road to Wellville," in packages. "There's a reason."

Child Burns to Death.

Hammond.—A child of R. S. Hamilton was burned to death on Monday during the absence of its parents. It is supposed to have happened while playing with matches.

WESTERN CANADA A WINNER

THE CROP OF 1907 IS AN EXCELLENT ONE.

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta Farmers Doing Well.

The interest that Western Canada has aroused for some years past is growing in intensity. The conditions of the crop of 1907 are such that results can be spoken of with some degree of certainty. The yield of grain will be about 80,000,000 bushels and the price the farmers will realize for it will be upwards of seventy million dollars. The oat crop was good in most places, and the crop of barley will be very remunerative. Those who know of the generally unsatisfactory conditions during the seeding, growing and ripening period in the United States during the past season, will look with righteous distrust on any statement intended to give the impression that Western Canada conditions were so much different. Generally, they were not, but the conditions of a highly recuperative soil, long and continuous sunshine, are conditions possessed by Western Canada and not possessed by any other country on the Continent. This is why it is possible to record today a fairly successful crop, when in most other places the opposite is the case. The yield in all grains is less than last year, but the higher prices obtained more than offset any falling off in the yield. Take for instance the Province of Saskatchewan the wheat crop will be worth \$21,135,000. Last year the same crop was 35 per cent larger and the quality better. The yield was worth \$24,000,000. Oats and barley are very important factors in all three central Provinces. At Gladstone, Manitoba, returns from one farm were \$27 per acre from the wheat land, \$35 per acre from oats, and \$30 per acre from barley. The yield of wheat at Dauphin, Manitoba, was 20 to 24 bushels to the acre but not of a very good grade, but the yield of barley in that section was good and so was the quality and price. At Meadow Lea, Manitoba, 15 to 20 bushels to the acre were thrashed, bringing a round dollar on the market. At Oak Lake, Manitoba, on some fields where 21 bushels were expected, twelve and fifteen was the result; others again where twenty was looked for gave twenty-two to twenty-five. One special patch south of town on J. M. McFarlane's farm went as high as thirty bushels to the acre. At Sheho, Saskatchewan, oats yielded from 60 to 65 bushels to the acre. Sam Wunder threshed 2,500 bushels from forty acres. The sample is good and weighs well. At LloyDMINSTER, Saskatchewan, W. Bibby threshed 97 bushels of oats to the acre, and two others were but little behind. Wheat here reached 35 bushels. At Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, from a quarter section all in crop, Alex. McKinnon of Ingleside threshed an average of 33 bushels No. 1 Northern. I. J. Grant had 190 acres, yielding 6,000 bushels of the same grade. These illustrations taken from widely distant districts (and thousands of others could be produced) show that the year 1907 has not felt the serious effects from severe winter, late spring, or unfavorable conditions during the growing season that might have been anticipated. In order to learn more about this country write to the Canadian Government Agent whose address appears elsewhere, and get a copy of the new Last Best West, which he will be pleased to mail you free.

French Police a Surprise.

"Well, how did you enjoy yourself in Paris?" they asked of Mrs. Malone when she got home.

"Very well," she replied. "Very well, indeed; but there was one thing that surprised me more than anything else."

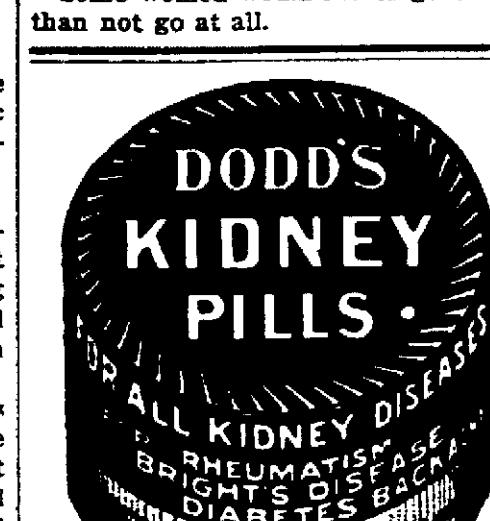
"And what was that?" they queried.

"There were a lot of policemen there and all of them was French."

Little things are little things, but to be faithful in little things is to be great.—St. Augustine.

Lewis' Single Binder straight 5c. Many smokers prefer them to 10c cigars. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

Some women would rather go broke than not go at all.



PARKER'S HAIR BALM
Gives a brilliant growth.
Never fails to restore Gray hair to its youthful color.
Curative and tonic.
Price, 25c. and \$1.00.
Druggists.

If affected with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

17 State St. CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO. New York City

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

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OKLAHOMA:
THE
FORTY-SIXTH
STATE

Oklahoma, "the Land of Now," (embracing Oklahoma and Indian Territories), entered the union as a state on November 15 with a population of about 1,500,000. The government census (four districts missing) shows a population of 1,408,000. In addition to the persons residing in the four missing districts, a number of Indians not reached by the census takers are believed to have been omitted from the government census total.

The Indian is passing out of the life of Oklahoma into its history. But he is still as much in evidence in Oklahoma as the negro is in a number of northern states. Records believed to be ultra-conservative show that the new state of Oklahoma contains 72,000 Indians. Only about 10,000 of these, however, are more than three-quarter blood. The wild Indians of Oklahoma exist only in history. The redman of the present is adjusting himself to the white man's civilization.

"Oklahoma" is a Comanche Indian word, signifying the "Land of the Fair God." Surely the fair god could not select a more comfortable place for a home. For instance, everything good to eat which that distinguished personage might desire is obtainable from Oklahoma soil. Upon a single Oklahoma farm can be seen growing simultaneously the products that grow in all the states from Maine to California. Corn and cotton thrive side by side.

Amazing Natural Resources.

Within its borders Oklahoma is known to have vast stretches of coal lands; natural gas, also, is abundant, while the state's resources in salt, asphalt, oil, granite and marble, building stone, zinc, lead, copper, gold and timber, place it among the most desirable sections of the country for investors. Eighteen years ago this great new state was a cattle range and Indian hunting ground.

The first rush into Oklahoma was on Monday, April 22, 1889. On the morning of that day Oklahoma City, the present metropolis of the state, then known as Oklahoma Station, consisted of half a dozen small buildings, the Santa Fe station, section

PROMINENT MEN OF NEW STATE.



President of Constitutional Convention.

Governor.

house, United States quartermaster's house, stage office, and a small building used as a hotel. Between noon and sunset of that day Oklahoma Station became a town of 5,000 people. Within a month 1,169 buildings, many of them ugly, temporary affairs, were erected.

And so Oklahoma City has continued to grow until it now claims a population of 45,000, modern schools educating 9,484 children this year, as against 7,375 last year; buildings (including ten-story skyscrapers) aggregating in value \$15,000,000; banks having an aggregate capital and surplus of \$1,060,834, and deposits aggregating \$6,549,000; post office receipts in 1906 aggregating \$141,509, and freight tonnage into and out of Oklahoma City in 1906, 1,228,246,902 tons. Factories are springing up. Oklahoma City this year has 2,347 factory employees, a gain of 531 over last year; and 1,176 jobbing house employees, a gain of 230 for the year.

Is Democratic.

Oklahoma will probably be Democratic politics for some time to come. The governor-elect, C. M. Haskins, received a majority vote. The state will cast 250,000 votes, of which 20,000 are by the majority for president. Of the 12 constitutional conventions, each side of the

Drawn from All States.

Probably not more than 200,000 of Oklahoma's 1,500,000 residents are native Oklahomans. This new state is not typical of any particular section of the United States so far as its pop-

ulation is concerned any more than it is as far as its agricultural products are concerned. Northerners, southerners, easterners and westerners mingle harmoniously there, all growing prosperous together. Every state in the union is represented by at least 500 natives.

A substantial evidence of the intellectual worth of Oklahomans generally is the number of modern daily newspapers which they support. Furthermore, they have good schools, libraries and churches.

Oklahoma has a modern public school system supported by the income from a \$35,000,000 public school fund and local taxation. The "35,000,000 fund" consists of 3,100,875 acres of land, valued at \$30,000,000, the income from the rental of which amounts to about \$600,000 per year; and \$5,000,000 paid into the school fund by Indian Territory in lieu of land, all of the 3,100,875 acres being in the former Oklahoma territory. The original act opening Oklahoma territory to settlement reserved in all that section of the territory then thrown open sections 16 and 36 in every township for the benefit of the public schools of the future state. Each successive act provided for similar reservations and the statehood enabling act made additional grants to the higher educational institutions, resulting in the big total above named. The state will decide whether the school lands shall be sold. All proceeds from sale of the school lands must be turned into the school fund and forever remain intact.

Fine State University.
The head of the public school system of Oklahoma is the state university, located at Norman, open to females while Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Ne-

braska, Colorado and other Louisiana Purchase states were being populated, Oklahoma remained for 80 years a wild Indian camping ground.

Passing of the Indian.

As recently as 35 years ago the American people generally knew of Oklahoma only as a haunt of Indians and a hunting ground for big game. Early in the eighties white settlers, who had overrun Kansas and the new middle west states, began to investigate Oklahoma. They found the new territory rich and appealed to the government for the opening of it to settlement. The government did not readily act upon the request, and many of these whites, becoming impatient, entered the reservation forcibly and set up their homes. They were driven out, but repeatedly renewed their efforts, and many clashes with soldiers occurred.

But these pioneers, then looked upon by the government as outlaws, finally persuaded congress to open Oklahoma to settlement. Hence, the names of these same "outlaws" have been immortalized in Oklahoma history.

At the time of the opening all of Oklahoma, except that portion taken from Texas in the Greer county boundary dispute and the narrow strip between Kansas and Texas, extending to the Colorado and New Mexico lines, was included in the Indian Territory. Oklahoma territory, which was held by the government for the use of the Indians, but had never been assigned to any tribe, consequently consisted in those days of only about 2,000,000 acres. There occurred the first great rush for homes, which brought into existence Oklahoma City. From time to time the government transferred other portions of land from the Indian Territory to Oklahoma territory for settlement by whites, until, when the Oklahoma-Indian Territory statehood bill passed, all that remained of Indian Territory were the reservations of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek, Seminole and Quapaw tribes.

Above Sea Level.
The mean height of land above sea level, according to the most scientific geographers, is 2,500 feet. The mean depth of the ocean is 12,480 feet.

FACTS ABOUT OKLAHOMA.

Oklahoma is larger in area than Indiana and Ohio combined. Oklahoma will be the twenty-third state in the union in point of population. Oklahoma has 5,500 miles of railroads, 700 banks and 50 daily newspapers. Oklahoma's metropolis, Oklahoma City, has forty miles of asphalt pavements. Oklahoma's constitution is the biggest in the union, being made up of sixty thousand words. State wide prohibition is provided in the constitution. The "initiative and referendum" are in the state constitution and extend also to municipalities. Oklahoma has 24,569 full blooded Indians and 50,670 part Indians. Many of them are highly civilized. Oklahoma is a "corn state," raising 150,000,000 bushels last year.

HELPS THE TRUSTS

ERROR TOO FREQUENTLY MADE BY THE FARMER.

BUYS THROUGH MAIL ORDER

And in Doing So Contributes To Ward Capital Concentration in the Big Financial Centers, to His Great Injury.

Lord bless the American farmer. He is one of the nabobs of creation and he hardly knows it. In a single year his work adds to the wealth of the nation more by a hundredfold than all the mines of the country. He gives to the world twice the value in crops and produce than the output all the factories and mills of the nation produce.

Eastern Oklahoma, which is not so uniformly even as the western portion of the state, produces more than 3,000,000 tons of coal a year, for which its mines receive about \$6,000,000. The coal field extends from the vicinity of Tulsa on the north to the Texas line on the south, and is more than 100 miles broad. The state contains about 150 coal mines, employing about 10,000 operators.

The principal rivers of Oklahoma, all of which flow toward the southeast, are naming them from north to south, Arkansas, Salt Fork, Cimarron, North Canadian, South Canadian, Washita and Red.

The government acquired what is now Oklahoma more than a century ago under the terms of the Louisiana Purchase. Early in the century the government set this land apart for the segregation of the various Indian tribes, then being driven west by the advance of white settlers. Hence, it assists the trust magnates to the money required to build up combinations that the good philanthropic farmer is compelled to support. He does it and he knows not that he doeth so.

He works hard to produce his wealth and then patronizes the machinery that lands a goodly portion of it in the coffers of the Captains of Finance who dictate things in Wall street and elsewhere; in fact he assists the trust magnates to the money required to build up combinations that the good philanthropic farmer is compelled to support. He does it and he knows not that he doeth so. Every time the good tiller of the soil sends away to the big mail order house for his supplies, he does his mite toward capital concentration in the great financial centers, and his little mite seeks a resting place among the money held in reserve to feed the wants of the trusts. It is about time western farmers take a tumble to cold facts, and come to a realization that their interests are best subserved by keeping their earnings as close to their homes as possible.

Trade at Home.

Patronage of the big mail order houses is founded largely on short-sightedness. In one way it is akin to patronage of the get-rich-quick schemes. The buyer believes he is getting something for his money that is really not given, and fails to realize either where his money goes or what he gets for it.

No one would think of telephoning to a furniture store and asking the dealer to send up a dozen dining room chairs, without having previously examined the chairs, or of ordering a dress or pair of shoes, or a stove in this way.

Yet that is practically what the patron of the mail order house does. He orders by mail without having seen the goods or having any idea of their appearance or character. He is taking a long chance. Two things on which he has to base his conception of the articles ordered is a description in the catalogue and the cut given there. In other words, the attractiveness of the offer made depends on the promises of the firm and the engraver's art. It is possible to make a very creditable cut from a flimsy and worthless model. It is possible to describe an atrocity in a way that makes it appear most desirable. Incidentally it seems to be always possible to find some one who will accept the promise and cut at their face value, without properly discounting them, and on the credibility of these people the mail order business thrives. A little investigation and comparison will convince the average person that his money will go further and yield greater returns if invested right here in Beverly, despite the fictitious values offered by the outside houses. But the articles sold by the mail order houses must be compared as they really are, and not as they are reputed to be in the catalogues.—Beverly (Mass.) Times.

Patronizing Home People.

An exchange says that war has been declared on the great catalogue houses of Chicago and other cities by the 500 retail merchants of the west. In one of the most striking economic movements this country has ever known the small dealers are fighting, they say, for their lives. The mammoth institutions, employing thousands of workers, doing their business entirely through the medium of their bulky catalogues, spending no money in the communities whence they derive annually millions of dollars of patronage, are forcing increasing numbers of home merchants to the wall and so their opponents claim, are "making commercial graveyards of once prosperous towns." People living in country towns ought to get wise and trade at home.—Philadelphia Episcopal Recorder.

Advertisement What You Have to Sell.

After all that has been said or can be said about the big mail order houses, the simple fact remains that they get the business by thorough and persistent advertising, showing cuts of goods and giving prices. If home merchants would take the same methods, much of the trade now going to the mail order houses in cities would come to them. A man we know recently made up a list of tools and hardware from one of the mail order catalogues and took it to a home dealer to get prices. He was surprised to find that he could get the same articles at home for less money and save the express charges, and also see the goods he was buying.—Clearfield (Pa.) Spirit.

USE MORE PRINTERS' INK.

Good Advice to the Small Merchant Who Would Succeed.

The mail order question is one that is of perennial importance to nearly every one of the smaller cities and villages in the land, although the danger that these institutions were bound to annihilate the smaller stores does not seem as imminent now as it did a few years ago. For instance, since the passage of the pure food law by congress many, if not all of the mail order people, have discontinued the selling of groceries. It was plain in this case that there was a considerable amount of adulteration in the goods sold or the mail order houses would not have taken this step.

There are aspects of the mail order question which may well give hope to the local dealer. The facts in the case are that the catalogue houses are not enjoying an unmitigated cinch, for they are handicapped in many ways in which the country merchant is not. For example, the entire country press almost without exception is closed to mail order advertising. Here is a distinct advantage for the home merchant, although sometimes he is somewhat slow in taking advantage of it. If he is fossilized and walking around to pay funeral expenses in a business way, figuratively speaking, he will spring that ancient chestnut that "it doesn't pay" to advertise. But let the newspaper man take an ad from a mail order house and place it in the remotest corner of his paper, and this same business man will be apt to object very strongly.

The mail order houses have advanced their business by advertising, and have been badly handicapped by having virtually only the magazines and the catalogues to tell their story. If the merchants of today expect to cope with the mail order houses and hold a fair share of the trade that they ought to get, it means that they will have to use printers' ink and advertising space. Furthermore, they will have to advertise intelligently and in accordance with twentieth century standards. Don't spring the ancient gag about having been in business so many years. The people don't care a rap how long you have been in business. They are interested mainly in two things: First, what goods have you got? Second, what do they cost? Unless your advertising deals with these questions, it will be as sounding brass or tinkling cymbal. The mail order houses have built up trade by doing just these things, and their glowing descriptions and prices have done the business.—San Antonio (Tex.) Light.

Individual Vs. Corporation.

A well-known eastern financier, for some time the president of a large trust company, recently resigned, giving as his reason that a man, according to his belief, can do better work for himself, and that no man can really earn a salary equal to what he can make in business for himself. In these days when all kinds of business are being converged into corporations, the number of trades in which a man may engage in business for himself have become so few that for a great bulk of men, even those having the mental equipment which in other years would have been sufficient to make them their own masters, there is now no other opening than that of service for some corporation. For the bulk of the people, outside of those in agricultural pursuits, it is service for the corporation or no work at all. This truth is becoming more evident day by day. Even the farmers are feeling the grasp of corporate methods. It is true that millions must have the products of his lands and his hands, but the corporations are the mediums he must work through, and from them they exact their tithings. It is to the interest of the farmer as well as the laborer in every walk and sphere, to prevent as far as possible further encroachment of organized capital, and this can be done by as far as possible keeping the dollars that you earn in circulation in the community where earned, and thus prevent the further concentration of money and of business in the great cities.

Put in a Good Word.

Lord Arlington was arrested the other day in England for speeding his auto. Said the arresting policeman in court the next day: "His lordship was most civil; in fact, it was a pleasure to meet him, and that is more than can be said of some motorists." Still, his lordship had to pay a fine of \$15 and costs.

Raised in Rank.

Sir Chentung Liang-cheng, until recently Chinese minister at Washington, has been received by the emperor in audience for three successive days. He has been raised from the second to the first rank and appointed a director of the Southern railroad, with headquarters at Shanghai. He will also act as traffic superintendent.

Large Number of Nets Used.

According to Consul-General Soren Listoe, of Rotterdam, about 100,000 nets are in use during the herring season by the 800 fishing smacks of the Netherlands. A net lasts about three seasons, but owing to losses from storms and other causes, between 40,000 and 50,000 new nets are purchased annually.

Dogs in Paris.

In Paris dogs are treated as well as human beings are. They wear automobile tags when they go motoring, they have a hospital, and they even have a good-sized cemetery, with monuments and headstones and inscriptions and mortuary wreaths.